FAMILY LIFE

S.F.T.S
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High School May Serve as Center of Family Counseling

Persons with family difficulties are likely to turn for help to a physician, minister, or a lawyer. If the difficulty is one within the domain of any one of these specialists, they may get all the help they need. But abundant observation shows that a large part of the difficulty which leads to unhappiness and broken homes is not in the domain of any one of these three specialists. It is largely an educational problem with which no one of the three is adequately prepared to deal.

For this reason every community should have some recognized center to which those can go who need help. There are many different ways of providing such help, but on the whole, a high school seems likely to be most able to meet the needs of the average community. Among the points to be considered are:

1. *Location.* The high school is central, respectable, non-partisan and non-denominational; has telephone service and other necessities. Alternatives are a church, Christian Association, Woman's Club, or some other social agency (narrower appeal); or to rent independent quarters (too expensive for most communities.)

2. *Sponsorship.* Family life education is a legitimate function of the Board of Education. More and more high schools are putting family life into the curriculum. Moreover, the high school has been for years a counseling center, in some ways. Larger ones have a counselor who may be called on to counsel with parents. Beyond this, many of the routine counseling problems stem from home conflict, broken homes, children trying to decide with which parent they shall live after divorce proceedings, and the like. The high school, then, already has a real stake in this field; and the rapid spread of "extended day classes," evening high schools, and adult education in various forms, lends itself well to the provision of counseling facilities as an educational function.

3. *Staffing.* The high school has the necessary talent; persons qualified in psychology, social sciences, biology, home economics, physical education, nursing, and so on. It must be recognized frankly that some of these persons are not well qualified for family counseling because of lack of experience or personality difficulties. This handicap will diminish as teachers are selected more carefully in the future, and as more married teachers are

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employed. Already there are evidences, on all sides, of upgrading in the selection of teachers for these areas of work. They can of course draw on other professions in the community for help, and refer special cases to specialists just as they do at present.

4. *Ability to advertise.* The greatest obstacle to family counseling, in communities, has been the unwillingness of people to take advantage of services offered, and the difficulty of getting the services adequately known. If made a part of the educational system, family counseling would have some great advantages.

5. *Public acceptance.* It is argued that young people, especially those in high school, will avoid consulting teachers because of fear of disciplinary action, fear of affecting the school record or of influencing the teacher's future attitude toward the pupil. It may be answered that pupils do consult teachers now; that discretion will be demonstrated by experience; and that most of those needing help are not high school pupils, although the latter form an important part of the clientele.

6. *Limitation of scope.* Experience in the U. S. and abroad shows that it is practically impossible to limit the scope of a counseling agency either to family problems alone or to pre-marital problems alone. Family problems are rarely simple, and an agency must be prepared to deal with any sort of problem bearing on sex, heredity, love, marriage, and parenthood. It will not be feasible to try to limit the scope of any agency very definitely. This does not mean, of course, that any group of persons can solve all the problems of mankind. But it means that they must be willing to listen to all the problems; referring special difficulties to special consultants.

7. *Cost.* Most of those who have had experience in counseling agree that the client should pay something for the service. If he is offered something for nothing, he is likely to value it accordingly. As a part of the community's adult education, this service should be available to all at a nominal fee.

It goes without saying that some communities will want to handle the problem in other ways. If a junior or city college is available, it may serve even better than a high school. But the only way in which individual family life education can be brought within reach of the whole American population is to center it in the high school; and communities might well begin to experiment in this new field of educational extension. Some of the difficulties are apparent; but it is not apparent that any of them are insurmountable.

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INCREASES in the proportion of the population married have been noted in nearly all age groups since 1950, says the federal Census Bureau. In 1954 about 71% of males and 67% of females 14 years and over were married, while in 1950 the corresponding percentages were 68 and 66. In the non-white population there are fewer marriages and also more broken homes than in the white. Most of the families who were "doubled up" in housing during the war have now found homes of their own, only about 1.5 million now being doubled up compared with 2.9 million in 1947. There are now nearly 40 million married couples in the U.S.

THE AFTERMATH OF DIVORCE

What happens to people who get divorces? Evidence has accumulated in recent years to show that most of them remarry and that their second marriages are failures in a large proportion of cases; but the details of their experiences before, during, and after the court episode have been studied only in individual cases, for the most part. Some years ago the *Saturday Evening Post* commissioned sociologist William J. Goode to make a more intensive study of 425 divorcees in Detroit, and the publication of his findings in the weekly attracted much attention. He has now worked up the material more fully for publication in a book, *After Divorce.*

His principal findings are already fairly well known through the original publication and various magazine articles of later date. As in all other studies, it was found that the wife usually initiated the divorce proceedings. Sometimes her husband forced her, in one way or another, to do this, but a majority claimed they had not only brought up the idea of divorce first, but continued to insist on it. Their financial position was not too good — two-thirds of the husbands made less than $60 a week, with work somewhat irregular at that. Median allotment for the support of a child was $8.50 per week and in most cases this was not paid regularly, if at all. Most of the divorced wives were helped by their relatives; many of them also worked.

Most of the women remarried rather promptly, Negresses finding another husband more rapidly than did the white women. Most of them said the children were better off after the divorce, and far better off after the remarriage.

For the most part, Dr. Goode is very careful in his handling of the findings, and in drawing conclusions from them. Since the public has been ready to suppose that his findings are of general application in all divorces, it is desirable to point out some of the limitations that make this impossible.

Dr. Goode took only women who were mothers. On the whole, these probably represent a superior selection, and would make a better showing than the childless divorcees of the same age. He picked them in four Time Groups: Group I, divorced approximately two months at the time of the interview; Group II, eight months; Group III, 14 months; Group IV, 26 months. In each group half the cases were drawn from the period before, half after, the mid-point; in other words, half the women in Group I had been divorced less than two months before. The experience of merely a few weeks of divorce is hardly a fair test. What would be the report after 10 years? It was necessary to take women who had been divorced quite recently, because they could not be located in later years; but the effect is to give an inadequate test. Having initiated the divorce, and carried it to completion only a few months ago, they would be likely, unconsciously, to put the best construction on their actions. The "sweet lemons" mechanism of defense is just as well known, just as important, as the "sour grapes" mechanism.

This handicap is the greater, because there was no possible check on the women's statements. They thought the children showed little evidence of disturbance in many cases. Would the ex-husband give the same report? And is his opinion not entitled to some weight?

Would the neighbors, or the nursery school teacher, agree with the mother on this point? Dr. Goode emphasizes that he was not getting objective evidence; he was concerned with the way the mother herself felt about the experience. Society, which has an interest in this, might properly call for something more objective. This would make the research extremely difficult and Dr. Goode is not to be blamed for failing to undertake it. But readers should bear in mind that this is an *ex parte* proceeding.

Extraordinary attempts were made to reach all the women who had been divorced in Wayne County during the time periods chosen, but of the sample chosen, 19% refused to be interviewed. Roman Catholics were disproportionately represented in the refusals.

Prospects of happiness in a second marriage after divorce remain to be learned in some other way than from this study, since the second marriages here had lasted only a few months in many instances, and rarely more than a couple of years. This is not a fair test. The fact that 87% of the women who remarried said their second marriages were better than the first does not prove much, since the first was universally a failure. Sociologist Paul H. Landis concluded, from Census figures, that the chances of success in a post-divorce marriage are 50% less than in an ordinary first marriage; that in each successive post-divorce remarriage the chance of success is reduced by an additional 10%; and that women are somewhat more handicapped than men. Dr. Goode cites the data from Iowa and Missouri, published by Thomas P. Monahan, which "suggest that Landis' calculations really underestimate the increased instability of second marriages. What seems certain, in any event, is that those who divorce and remarry face a greater likelihood of divorce than those who marry for the first time."

Granted this, however, he insists that "the only comparison that makes sense to these divorced people is between their second marriage and *their own first marriage.*" It was pointed out above that they have not lived in these second marriages long enough to find out; but beyond this there is another logical possibility which is widely ignored — even by Dr. Goode, it appears. Which course would have been better: to divorce and try a risky second marriage, or to turn first, unsatisfactory, marriage into a success? It is astounding to note how often this is left out of all discussion. People ask, "Is it better to stay in an unhappy marriage for the sake of the children, or to get a divorce?" They might also ask, "Is it better to walk with nails in your shoes that are lacerating your feet, or to throw your shoes away?" The answer would obviously be, "Get the nails pulled out of your shoes, and walk comfortably!" But the casual fatalism with which divorce is accepted seems never to suggest this parallel.

Dr. Goode himself asks, concerning the interests of the children, "Are the effects of divorce greater than those of continued conflict in the home?" He italicizes his opinion that the parents *"usually do not have the choice of creating a happy home for their children,* even when they are willing to avoid divorce 'for the sake of the children.'" Why have they no choice? Did they try to find one? Only 29% said they have ever "consulted any marriage counselor." In half of these cases it had been the Friend of the Court who, Dr. Goode asserts, had no time to do any actual

counseling; the rest had talked with a priest or pastor (5.4% of the total group), a social work agency (4%), physician (3.3%), or "other person" (3%.) Asked what counseling they received, the largest number of the women said they were told, "Get a divorce."

It is true that there are nowhere near enough qualified marriage counselors anywhere in North America to meet the needs, — though Detroit is perhaps as well supplied as most cities. But until existing resources have been exhausted (and in this study they were really not touched) it is hardly correct to say that these people did not have the choice of creating a good home — it was either divorce, or misery in marriage.

This is not a criticism of the accuracy of Dr. Goode's study in general so much as it is a criticism of public opinion and urban social organization. While Dr. Goode publishes literally hundreds of comparisons of percentages without any probable errors or critical ratios, and it is certain that many of these comparisons would not be found significant, he has on the whole done a conscientious and competent job within the narrow limits that his material imposed. The book will be a source of information (but, it is to be hoped, not of unwarranted conclusions drawn by careless readers) for a long time.

(AFTER DIVORCE, by William J. Goode. Pp. 380, price $6 from The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1956.)

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Research Notes

NUMBER of high school students working at part-time jobs outside school hours has been increasing until it is now as high as it was in the postwar peak, says the Census Bureau. Out of 8 million students 14 to 17 years old, 1.7 million were thus employed at the beginning of the current school year. Average work-week was 13 hours.

CANVASSING more than 20,000 marriages in Iowa, Thomas P. Monahan and Loren E. Chancellor found that 88% of first marriages were performed by clergymen. If either of the parties had ever been divorced, only about one-half of the weddings were religious ceremonies.

STUDY of post-probation recidivism among 500 federal offenders finds that the childless married man is twice as likely to become a second offender as is the married man with children, and that 25% of those reared in broken homes recidivated, compared with 15% of those not so reared. The study of Ralph W. England of the Dept. of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, is published in *Federal Probation, Sept.,* 1955.

RHYTHM METHOD of birth control is being re-examined at Mt. Sinai hospital in New York City by John B. Ker, with a fellowship from the Population Council, and under the direction of gynecologist Alan F. Guttmacher. The Population Council was incorporated in 1952, primarily with Rockefeller funds, though it has since received some additions from the Ford Foundation and other sources. Its budget is now about $500,000 a year. The Council's annual report states that "Mr. Ker is making a searching and ingenious analysis of the available information and data on the rhythm method of fertility control. It is believed that this analysis will indicate that the method provides excellent results when it is used properly. It is expected that three or four papers will emerge from this project." Frederick Osborn is executive vice-president of the Council.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN ADOPTION, report of a conference. Pp. 43, available to professional workers, without charge, from Children's Bureau, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, by Robert M. Goldenson. Pp. 48, price $1 from Occu-Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y. — Practical advice for teen-agers, about effective human behavior. Dr. Goldenson is professor of psychology at Hunter College, New York City.

KITCHEN SENSE, pp. 48, free on request to Medical Dept., Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh ave., New York 1, N.Y.

PENNIES IN THEIR POCKETS: helping children manage money, by Sidonie M. Gruenberg and Hilda Sidney Kretch. Pp. 44, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

TIPS TO THE HANDYMAN-HOBBYIST on how to do it safely, pp. 46, free on request to Home Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Lane, New York 8, N.Y.

KEEPING YOUR CHILD HAPPY IN BED, pp. 28, free on request to State Dept. of Health, Hartford, Conn.

LEARNING ABOUT TESTS, by Joseph C. Heston. Pp. 40, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.—Information for school pupils.

EMOTIONS AND PHYSICAL HEALTH, pp. 10, free on request to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison ave., New York 10, N.Y.

VACATIONING, pp. 48, free on request to Medical Dept., Equitable Life Assurance Soc., 393 Seventh ave., New York 1, N.Y.

HOME SAFETY PRINCIPLES, pp. 8, free on request to Natl. Assn. of Home Builders, 1625 L st., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

HELPING CHILDREN GROW IN FRIENDLY WAYS, folder describing resources for parents, teachers, and group leaders, free on request to American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. Twelfth st., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

CEREBRAL PALSY—its scope and management, by Marguerite Abbott. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

IT'S FUN TO BE A COUNSELOR, by Emily H. Welch, Pp. 62, price $1 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1956. — Addressed to women who want to be counselors in summer camps for girls.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS—to the 40's, 50s, 60's and over. Pp. 16, price 10c from Natl. Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal st., Chicago, Ill., 1955.—Practical guidance in the selection of food for the elder-agers.

SEX AND FAMILY EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOL, by Louis Bultena. Pp. 32, price 50c from Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, 1955.

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Around the World

ITALIAN husbands and wives are optimistic, to judge by a public opinion poll of DOXA, the national agency in that field. Women were a little better satisfied with their conjugal condition than were men, but 55% of all said they thought their marriages were as good as the average, 30% thought they were above the average. Highest proportion of happy marriages was found among persons from 30 to 40 years of age. Marriages in Northern Italy, which is more prosperous, averaged happier than those in the

South. Listing the reasons why they thought their marriages were happier than the average, the spouses put mutual understanding first with 32%, then love and affection (21%), the good qualities of the spouse (15%) and sincerity (9%).

NEW FRENCH LANGUAGE magazine is *Parents et Instituteurs,* published at $1 per year by the Federation des Associations de Parents et d'Instituteurs at 186 rue Kickory, Ottawa 3, Canada.

FRENCH FATHERS are taking more and more interest in child guidance, but in other European countries the father still tends to think that bringing up children is women's work, according to reports to UNESCO.

HONG KONG now has seven "family planning clinics." A woman who is 35 years or older and has given birth to eight children may be sterilized postpartum, if if she desires.

INCREASE OF DIVORCE in France has alarmed the Alliance Nationale contre la Depopulation (217, Faubourg Sainte-Honore, Paris 8) which has started a campaign against it. Preventive methods adopted are family life education, premarital instruction, and economic and housing aid to every married couple if necessary. In 1900 there was one divorce for every 50 marriages in France, now there is one for every 10 and *Vitalite Francaise*, monthly publication of the Alliance, says surveys prove that more than one-half of all divorced persons live in concubinage, while 80% of all juvenile delinquents are also found to be the product of broken homes. The Association des Conseils Familiaux Francais, 1, rue de l'Universite, Paris 7, is working for the establishment of more marriage counseling centers.

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS on fertility and sterility will be held in Naples, Italy, May 18-26, 1956, under the direction of Dr. Edmundo Murray of Buenos Aires. The first congress was held in New York City in 1953.

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Educational Notes

DR. EDGAR SCHMIEDELER, long-time director of the Family Life Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference (1312 Massachusetts ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.) has retired. He is succeeded by his former assistant, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Irving A. DeBlanc.

MARRIAGE ORIENTATION is taught at the University of Oklahoma as a course in the zoology dept. It now consists of six sections, totaling 707 students, some of whom are sitting on the floor. Mrs. A. I. Ortenburger is the instructor.

UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT has recommended that primary sex education be given in grades five through eight, in the schools. This represents a lowering of about three years, from previous recommendations, and is in line with widespread pedagogical experience, that such education must be given much earlier than was previously admitted.

SUCCESS in 60% of all cases where counseling is sought in time, is reported by Leonard R. Jagels, executive director of the Oakland County Catholic Family Center, which has handled more than 600 cases in the past year. In marital problems the center uses a teamwork approach which combines the efforts of a priest, a social worker, and a psychologist.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES in the United States are encouraging a revival of the ancient practice of betrothal at the altar. This is preferably accompanied by a written contract, which any priest may draw up.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

HAPPY MARRIAGE: a guide for Catholics, by John A. O'Brien. Pp. 313, price $3.50 from Hanover House, 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

While this book naturally advises readers that happy marriages result from "hearkening to the advice and guidance of our Holy Mother, the Church," it contains a great deal of material of interest to those not associated with the author's faith. Extensive figures are given on the number of Catholics who marry outside their church — at least one-third of the total and of this 60% are lost to the church. The likelihood of break-up of such unions is also much higher, of course, than that of marriages between persons of the same faith. Even if the non-Catholic signs the written pledge that the children shall be brought up as Catholics, this pledge is not kept in 30% of all valid mixed marriages; and the loss to the church in the invalid mixed marriages is presumably much greater. Dr. O'Brien (author of many books and for the past 15 years professor of the philosophy of religion at the University of Notre Dame) calls on his own church to recognize its responsibilities. It does not, according to much testimony that he cites, give its young people adequate opportunities to meet "their own kind." "Inside a a Catholic church there is a wealth of warmth and devotion," he complains, "but six feet beyond its front door an aloofness and frigidity that rival those of of the Arctic Circle." During 40 years of marriage counseling, he continues, no refrain has sounded in his ears more frequently than this: "Father, we believe in the Church's teaching . . . but they don't lift a finger to help us. The social life in most of our parishes is moribund or dead." The same would have to be said of almost any religious organization in North America, no matter what the label on the front of the building. The American Institute of Family Relations canvassed a sample of the larger Protestant churches in every state west of the Mississippi, to find what they were doing for the unmarried young people. Most of them said "Nothing," added that they greatly deplored the fact. But the Roman Catholic young people have an additional handicap in their generally segregated sexes, in the parochial schools. The trend is now definitely toward co-education in these schools, for a variety of reasons. While emphasizing throughout the importance of a careful choice of life-partners, and adequate pre-marital preparation (in which connection he points to the pre-marital service of the American Institute of Family Relations as illustrating the great value of such specific "tutoring" before the ceremony), Dr. O'Brien also gives adequate attention, from the point of view of his church, to the causes of marital disharmony and the means of avoiding them. The book is written in his usual felicitous style.

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SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR OF THE UPPER CULTURED, by Arthur H. Hirsch. Pp. 512, price $6 from Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st st., New York 1, N.Y., 1956.

If there are any old-fashioned people still alive who consider it a sin to "kiss and tell," they will look on this book as an all-time low in common decency. Dr. Hirsch says it is based largely on "more than 137,000 personal letters dealing with love, romance, intimacy, and other

sexual behavior, written by upper culture white persons since 1930." The 20,000 men and 21,000 women wrote "What they believe to be sacredly confidential." The recipients turned these letters over to Dr. Hirsch, a single series consisting perhaps of several hundred or, in one case, more than 2,000 letters. His "greatest single task lay in testing the sincerity and veracity of letters and the statements in the letters themselves. This was accomplished by various devices known to professional investigators. Often, direct acquaintance was established with the writer of the letter. Moreover, there were interviews, unobserved scrutiny of habits, to secure data on health, personal traits, employment level, reputation, number of children, and important personal data of interest to the study." He lists more than 200 categories that constitute his "upper class," including not merely "some of the foremost people of our time, educators, clergymen and their wives, public school teachers, nurses, business executives, secretaries, social leaders, librarians, and the like," but beautician, bell captain, gourmet expert, marriage analyst, nun, telephone operator, and "white collar and nylon workers." They wrote frankly,—no doubt about it. As Dr. Hirsch well says, "The personal and social risks involved were tremendous." Printing small or large parts of these letters, he explains that "they are more exciting when you know something about the persons who wrote them," so he gives descriptive paragraphs or thumbnail sketches describing those persons. Some of the letters were so frank that he felt obliged to put dashes in the place of certain words: "This is never done without a realization of the proportionate loss" but he suggests helpfully that "The earnest reader, who wishes that the words were there, will find it convenient to insert his own, the ones that his ingenuity or resourcefulness may devise." In addition to the material from letters he has made use of stories picked up, sometimes at second or third hand, almost anywhere. This material is spread interminably through more than 500 pages, heavily interlarded with his own verbose, repetitious, and confused comments, which offer nothing new. A brief Conclusion naturally calls for more and better public education. The author, now 77 years old and a resident of Detroit, devoted himself originally to history and political science; he taught at several colleges and was professor of American history and head of the department at Ohio Wesleyan University from 1919 to 1933. He has also been engaged in a number of projects involving research and publication. The blurb is completely vague as to his background except to describe him as executive director of the Human Relations Research of Chicago. Judging by the dates of the few citations, and other evidence, the book was written some years ago: thus the annual number of divorces in the U.S.A. is stated as 600,000 or 620,000, a figure that was reached only in 1946. During the past eight years it has scarcely been above 400,000. Most of the readers of this book, however, will probably not be interested in the scientific point of view. The keyhole point of view will be enough for them.

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SOCIAL CASE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN, ed. by Cherry Morris. Pp. 231, price $4 from Wm. Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Nine papers describing the development and present position of various forms of activity including family case work. In the Conclusion Ellen L. Younghusband of the London School of Eco-

nomics and Political Science says that social casework is in a state of flux, with many new trends "sometimes welcomed, sometimes only partly understood, sometimes feared," and that education for this work is very unsatisfactory.

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LILLY DACHE'S GLAMOUR BOOK, ed. by Dorothy Roe Lewis. Pp. 315, price $3.95 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1956.

The well-advertised hat designer wants to make all females of all ages more glamorous, and then make males more like females. For her own husband, she says she got a pink coat, orange sports shirt, red linen slacks and a pair of yellow trousers, with a fawn colored sports car coat to top off the ensemble. "This is how most wives have to proceed when they decide to glamorize their husbands." While she lets her enthusiasm run away with her occasionally, she also gives women a great deal of sound information and advice, and her collaborator has done an excellent job of writing.

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A PRIMER FOR PSYCHOTHERAPISTS, by Kenneth Mark Colby. Pp. 168, price $3.25 from the Ronald Press Co., 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1951.

Since there are so few books that attempt to give in detail the technique and actual practice of psychotherapy, this one by Dr. Colby, a psychiatrist in San Francisco, is useful. It is limited, however, to one narrow and doctrinaire view of psychotherapy, follows orthodox psychoanalytic principles. He emphasizes the fact that psychotherapy is merely repair work, —it can not be expected to effect a complete reorganization of the patient's personality. "As is true of all medicine, psychotherapy is not an exact science but a practical art." The clergyman, school principal, probation officer, or organization executive dealing with human behavior will be able to pick up some useful ideas in the book, although it is directed primarily to physicians who are beginning psychiatry.

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GUIDANCE IN GROUPS, by Margaret E. Bennett. Pp. 411, price $5.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 E. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1955.

As the need for and possibilities of counseling have become more widely recognized, the desirability of making it more widespread has also been recognized. Individual guidance is expensive and time-consuming. If much of the work can be done in groups, it is more likely to be available. Dr. Bennett (psychologist, Pasadena City College) covers an immense amount of ground. While little attention is specifically given to family problems, and the word *Marriage* does not appear in the index, the greater part of what she has to say will be valuable to anyone helping to prepare young people (or adults) for marriage, since she deals so fully with personal relationships. Belonging to the educational profession, she treats mainly of the problems of normal persons, and therefore provides more help to most of us than do the writers who come at the subject from the psychiatric side. Celia F. Johnson contributes a 50-page appendix on a successful human-relations program for children in the primary grades.

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AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION expects 4,000 members to attend its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., June 26-29.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

Pub No. 524. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. PRICE.....25c
Marriage counseling is largely a matter of re-educating one or both partners. Everyone has a right to expect from marriage emotional and economic security, companionship, sexual partnership, and children. Four rules for successful marriage counseling are given.

Pub. No. 526. THE PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING: A paper presented to the third International Conference on Planned Parenthood, Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1952, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D. 35c

An illuminating and concise discussion of twelve pitfalls which beset many counselors, and how to avoid them. Aids for formulating a provisional plan of treatment of the client.

Among the other popular pamphlets for counselors are:

Pub. No. 502 MARITAL COUNSELING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRIGIDITY 35c

Pub. No. 506. AGGRESSIVENESS AND ITS TREATMENT. (Mimeographed) 10c

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Pub. No. 517. SEXUAL INADEQUACY OF THE MALE.....1.00
The most practical, concise and explicit discussion available of the non-medical treatment of a very common condition which affects several million husbands in this country and Canada, and therefore affects an equal number of wives.

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

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The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

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